

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ImageKeeper LLC,  
Plaintiff

V.

Wright National Flood Insurance Services,  
LLC, et al.

## Defendants

Case No.: 2:20-cv-01470-CDS-VCF

**Order Resolving the Parties' Various  
Motions to Seal Relating to Defendants'  
Motions for Summary Judgment**

[ECF Nos. 258, 262, 272, 274, 279, 281]

10 Before the court are several motions to seal various documents associated with  
11 defendants' summary judgment motions. ECF Nos. 258, 262, 272, 274, 279, 281. Defendant Evoke  
12 Technologies Private Limited seeks to seal, in its entirety, its motion for summary judgment and  
13 all associated exhibits as well as its reply to the same. ECF Nos. 258, 279. Defendant Wright  
14 National Flood Insurance Services, LLC seeks to seal portions of its motion for summary  
15 judgment and various portions of related declarations and exhibits as well as portions of its  
16 reply to the same. ECF Nos. 262; 281. Wright also seeks to seal its evidentiary objections to the  
17 May 15, 2023, Declaration of Micheal Patterson. ECF No. 281. Plaintiff ImageKeeper LLC seeks  
18 to seal in its entirety its opposition to Evoke's motion for summary judgment and Exhibits 5–13  
19 attached thereto in support. ECF No. 272. ImageKeeper also seeks to seal its opposition to  
20 Wright's motion for summary judgment and Exhibits 1–4 attached thereto in support. ECF No.  
21 274. For the following reasons, I grant Wright's motions to seal (ECF Nos. 262, 281) and deny  
22 Evoke's and ImageKeeper's motions to seal (ECF Nos. 258, 272, 274, 279).

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1 I. Legal standard

2 “Historically, courts have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records  
 3 and documents, including judicial records and documents.’” *Kamakana v. City and Cnty. of Honolulu*,  
 4 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7  
 5 (1978)). Unless a particular court record is one “traditionally kept secret,” a “strong presumption  
 6 in favor of access” is the starting point. *Foltz v. State Farm Mutual Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1135 (9th  
 7 Cir. 2003) (citing *Hagestad v. Tragesser*, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434 (9th Cir. 1995)). The strong  
 8 presumption of access to judicial records applies fully to dispositive pleadings, including  
 9 motions for summary judgment and related attachments. *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1136.

10 The Ninth Circuit adopted this principle of disclosure because the resolution of a  
 11 dispute on the merits, whether by trial or summary judgment, is at the heart of the interest in  
 12 ensuring the “public’s understanding of the judicial process and of significant public events.”  
 13 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1179 (citing *Valley Broadcasting Co. v. United States Dist. Court*, 798 F.2d  
 14 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)); *accord Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1135–36 (noting that “summary judgment  
 15 adjudicates substantive rights and serves as a substitute for trial”) (quoting *Rushford v. The New  
 16 Yorker Magazine*, 846 F.2d 249, 252 (4th Cir. 1988)). Thus, “compelling reasons” must be shown  
 17 to seal judicial records attached to a dispositive motion. *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1136. The “compelling  
 18 reasons” standard is invoked even if the dispositive motion, or its attachments, were previously  
 19 filed under seal or protective order. *Id.* (“[T]he presumption of access is not rebutted where ...  
 20 documents subject to a protective order are filed under seal as attachments to a dispositive  
 21 motion. The ... ‘compelling reasons’ standard continues to apply.”) (internal citations omitted).

22 Under this stringent standard, a court may seal records only when it finds “a compelling  
 23 reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or  
 24 conjecture.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).  
 25 Therefore, the party seeking to have the document sealed must present “articulable facts”  
 26 identifying the interests that favor secrecy and show that these specific interests overcome the

1 presumption of access because they outweigh the public's interest in understanding the judicial  
 2 process. *Id.* at 1180. "Any request to seal must also be 'narrowly tailored' to remove from the  
 3 public sphere only material that warrants secrecy." *Harper v. Nev. Prop. I*, 552 F.Supp. 3d 1033,  
 4 1040–41 (D. Nev. July 20, 2021) (citing *Press-Enterp. Co. v. Superior Court*, 464 U.S. 501, 513 (1984)).

5 **II. Evoke's Motions to Seal (ECF Nos. 258, 279)**

6 Evoke requests that the court seal in its entirety its summary judgment (ECF No. 259)  
 7 and all associated exhibits, including its reply (ECF No. 280) because there is a protective order  
 8 governing discovery material in this case under which ImageKeeper has broadly claimed  
 9 confidentiality, sensitivity, or trade secret status "for many documents and materials relating to  
 10 the facts here" and said motion "references such material and its contents[.]" ECF Nos. 258 at 2–  
 11 3; 279 at 3. Evoke argues broadly that "allegedly sensitive business information and alleged trade  
 12 secrets" is "at issue" in this case, and that this is a "common ground" for granting a motion to  
 13 seal. ECF No. 258 at 5. Evoke's motion is denied because it is overbroad.

14 The public has a "general right to inspect and copy public records and documents,  
 15 including judicial records and documents" and any request to seal must be "narrowly tailored" to  
 16 remove from the public sphere only material that warrants secrecy. *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178;  
 17 *Harper*, 552 F.Supp. 3d at 1040–41. As a threshold matter, the fact that the parties have agreed to  
 18 keep information confidential in a protective order does not provide a compelling reason to seal  
 19 a court record. See *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1138. While the court agrees that "business information that  
 20 might harm a litigant's competitive standing" may independently provide a compelling reason to  
 21 seal, *Nixon v. Warner Commc'nns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978), Evoke makes no attempt to narrow  
 22 its request to only information which might reveal ImageKeeper's allegedly sensitive business  
 23 information, instead requesting—without explanation—that the court seal every word and  
 24 exhibit relating to its summary judgment motion, even those potentially fit for public  
 25 consumption. This is improper. See, e.g., *Tan v. Konnektive Rewards, LLC*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
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1 35415, at \*20–21 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 2, 2023) (“[T]he parties’ failure to narrowly tailor their sealing  
 2 requests provides an independent reason to deny the Motions to Seal.”).

3 Evoke is instructed to either provide the court with “articulable facts” for why its motion  
 4 must be sealed in its entirety, or to redact only the material which warrants secrecy. *See Chaker-*  
*5 Delnero v. Nevada Federal Credit Union*, 2:06-cv-00008-JAD-EJY, at \*2 (D. Nev. July 28, 2021)  
*6* (“[S]ealing documents is improper when confidential information can instead be redacted.”)  
*7* (citing *In re Roman Catholic Archbishop of Portland*, 661 F.3d 417, 425 (9th Cir. 2011)); *see also Jaramillo*  
*8* *v. Area 15 Las Vegas LLC*, 2:21-cv-00891-RFB-BNW, at \*12 (D. Nev. Mar. 8, 2022) (“Redaction is  
*9* the Court’s preferred method over sealing an entire document.”).

10 **III. Wright’s Motions to Seal (ECF Nos. 262, 281)**

11 Wright moves to seal portions of its summary judgment motion (ECF No. 264), Exhibits  
 12 C, F–M to the Declaration of Terry Ahearn, and portions of the Declaration of Robert Zeidman  
 13 as well as Exhibit B attached thereto because the redacted portions contain ImageKeeper’s  
 14 alleged trade secrets and/or sensitive and confidential business information. ECF No. 262 at 1–2.  
 15 Additionally, Wright requests that the court seal Exhibit L to the Ahearn Declaration because it  
 16 contains Wright’s confidential business and financial information. *Id.* at 2. Wright also moves to  
 17 seal portions of its reply in support of its summary judgment motion (ECF No. 282), Exhibits O,  
 18 Q, S, U, and V to the attached Declaration of Terry Ahearn, and Wright’s evidentiary objections  
 19 to the May 15, 2023, Declaration of Michael Patterson because the redacted portions contain  
 20 ImageKeeper’s alleged trade secrets and/or sensitive and confidential business information. ECF  
 21 No. 281 at 1–2.

22 While there is a “strong presumption” in favor of access, there may be compelling reasons  
 23 to seal “business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive standing.” *Nixon*, 435 U.S.  
 24 at 598. Here, Wright has articulated that portions of its summary judgment motion and related  
 25 documents contain trade secrets and/or sensitive and confidential business information relating  
 26 to both its business and that of ImageKeeper. Wright has further narrowly tailored its request to

1 only the material which warrants secrecy by selectively requesting to seal or redact only the  
 2 documents and portions of documents which reference this confidential business  
 3 information. For that reason, the court grants Wright's motions to seal. *Bullion Monarch Mining,*  
 4 *Inc. v. Barrick Goldstrike Mines, Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 187819, at \*2, \*13 n.2 (D. Nev. Nov. 1,  
 5 2018).

6 **IV. ImageKeeper's Motions to Seal (ECF Nos. 272, 274)**

7 ImageKeeper moves to seal the entirety of its oppositions to Wright's motion for  
 8 summary judgment (ECF No. 269) and Evoke's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 270) as  
 9 well as exhibits because the "entirety of ImageKeeper's Opposition and Exhibits contain  
 10 ImageKeeper's trade secrets and sensitive and confidential business information and should  
 11 remain out of the public record." ECF No. 272 at 2; ECF. No. 274 at 2. ImageKeeper argues  
 12 broadly that "[t]he information at issue is extremely confidential, has never been disclosed to the  
 13 public, and is protected internally within ImageKeeper." ECF No. 272 at 2; ECF No. 274 at 2.

14 ImageKeeper's motion is denied as overbroad for the same reason as Evoke's motion—  
 15 namely, that ImageKeeper fails to narrow its request to seal to only the material which warrants  
 16 secrecy. *See Harper*, 552 F.Supp. 3d at 1040–41. ImageKeeper is similarly instructed to either  
 17 provide the court with an explanation for why its motion must be sealed in its entirety, or to  
 18 redact only the material which warrants secrecy.

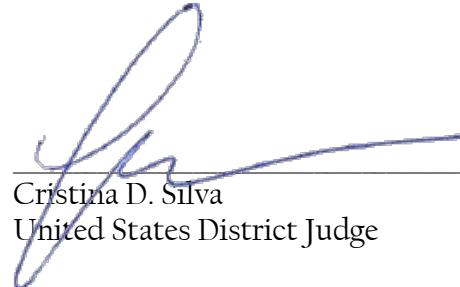
19 **III. Conclusion**

20 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendant Evoke's motions to seal [ECF Nos. 258;  
 21 279] are DENIED without prejudice, and plaintiff ImageKeeper's motions to seal [ECF Nos.  
 22 272; 274] are DENIED without prejudice. Within 14 days of this order, defendant Evoke and  
 23 plaintiff ImageKeeper are directed to either:

- 24     (1) file a motion requesting that the motions be unsealed in their entirety; or
- 25     (2) file a motion to seal addressing the *Kamakana* standard in conjunction with the  
 26 motions for summary judgment in accordance with the local rules.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Wright's motions to seal [ECF Nos. 262;  
2 281] are GRANTED. The Clerk of Court is directed to maintain the seal on ECF Nos. 264-5,  
3 264-8, 264-9, 264-10, 264-11, 264-12, 264-13, 264-14, 264-15, 282-3, 282-5, 282-7, 282-9, and 282-  
4 10. The Clerk of Court is kindly instructed to unseal the remaining exhibits for ECF Nos. 264  
5 and 282.

6 Dated: October 24, 2023

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8 Cristina D. Silva  
9 United States District Judge

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